



TO THE LEGISLATURE

*Of the State of New York, in Senate and
Assembly convened.*

The Memorial of the undersigned, citizens of New York, who earn their subsistence by the honest and useful labor of their hands,

Respectfully sheweth,

That they have seen with alarm and deep regret a proposition by Governor Marcy in a Message to your body, dated March 22, 1834, in which it is recommended that a stock to the enormous amount of four or five millions of dollars be created, to remedy an "existing evil," and provide for inconvenience that may result from a withdrawal of the capital of the U. S. Bank.

Your memorialists beg leave to protest most seriously and earnestly against the adoption of any such expedient, for the following reasons:

1. They believe it to be unconstitutional (as well as the whole paper money and banking system, which has, in fact, produced the distress complained of.)

2. It is inexpedient, even if it were not unconstitutional.

We offer a few brief remarks to sustain these positions.

1. *The unconstitutionality.* The tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, forbids states "to coin money; emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender," &c. Now we contend that not only the certificates of stock, or "bills of credit," to be issued in the contemplated loan, are in violation of the constitution; but the minor bills of credit, called bank notes, sanctioned and authorized by the legislature, are equally at variance with the above section and section 8, same article, giving to Congress alone the power "to coin money, regulate its value," &c. The exercise of the power to regulate the value of money has been wrested from Congress by the inevitable tendency of the banking system. Money being the standard of value, its permanence and purity were intended to be firmly guarded by the constitution; but every bank is a disturber, and to a greater or less extent, a depreciator of that standard, which, instead of being regulated by Congress and the natural operations of trade, is completely under the control of private speculators. What confusion and injustice would ensue were the standards of weight or measure left to similar regulation? and yet the standard of value is of more consequence than either, and human ingenuity has found nothing that can answer the purpose but gold and silver, which the constitution has established.

2. *Its inexpediency* is based on the injustice and bad policy of the measure, and its inability to produce any permanent good. According to the case made out by the governor—with the "facilities" afforded to business men by the U. S. Bank and the local banks, "foreign commercial operations, domestic trade and manufactures, speculations in stocks, lands, and produce have been carried to an extent and upon a scale before entirely unknown." These causes, with changes in the tariff and in the collection of the customs, together with the curtailment of the U. S. Bank, the governor thinks, and no doubt truly, "sufficient to account for most of the distress hitherto experienced." From all this it will be perceived that the evil rests solely on our wretched money system; business men are enticed to seize "facilities" for extending credit to unwarrantable lengths, "and to stimulate to excess the industry and enterprise of the country." The banks withdraw those facilities, no matter from what cause, the "business men" and the dealers in the "speculations" spoken of become the victims of bank "pressure," and ruin follows. The message shows this clear as the sun at noonday; but the most important thing is not made clear, that is, why the honest industry of the state should be made to bear the burden, not a particle of which properly belongs to them? as the whole must come out of the producing classes at last, if the scheme be adopted, for their labor produces all the real wealth, and pays all interest; the merchant produces nothing, he is a mere distributor of the products of labor, though a proper number of them are as useful as any other class; the banker produces nothing but paper money and mischief, while the various monopolists and speculators who deal with him, in general perform no useful

labor. It is men of these classes that reap the advantages of paper money and banking, (which are productive of nothing but injury to working men;) it is among these men that the pressure is chiefly felt, and it is but the necessary, and we may add the just, consequences of a system of business, but little, if any, better than gambling. That many poor and innocent persons are suffering along with them is certain, but the remedy proposed would ultimately increase their burdens, which are already too heavy, far too heavy, for the citizens of a country boasting of its equality and freedom; and besides, it would operate more as an encouragement to continue a reckless spirit of speculation. If even our liberties are endangered by the U. S. Bank, and no doubt they are, what policy is it that would keep us in this State under the control of eighty-one institutions of a similar character? For these reasons, and many others we might mention, the proposed loan is to the last degree inexpedient.

As the only constitutional, certain, and permanent remedy for the deranged state of our money affairs, we would respectfully request your body to pass a law prohibiting the circulation of all bank notes under the denomination of five dollars at the expiration of one year after its passage; all under ten at the end of two years thereafter, and so on successively until all notes were taken from the circulation; at the same time granting no new, and refusing to recharter any old bank. An act embracing these principles would gradually restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, produce a sound and healthful mode of business, insure a juster compensation to those who labor, and as a consequence of all, improve the moral character of the people.

We understand considerable discussion has occurred in the Committee of "Independent Republicans," appointed to manage the 20,000 dollar fund, for preserving the people "from their own worst enemies, themselves." The great difficulty has been in settling the price of votes. One gentleman of great "consideration," said that this should be graduated by the rates at the cattle market. Another that it should be governed by the price of full grown swine; while a third maintained with great force of eloquence and argument, that such an enormous valuation would only tend to make the people set an inordinate value on themselves, and inflate them with a vain opinion of their own consequence. Besides, as they would probably require some five or six thousand voters to make up their majority, such prodigality would exhaust the fund before the great triumph of principle was achieved. The objection however was overruled by another member, who had particularly distinguished himself as one of the most zealous in throwing up his hat, on occasion of Mr. Biddle's late visit, and who hinted pretty distinctly that in case of a deficiency, they might calculate on the munificence of *alma-mater*. Several members, however, pleaded the pressure of the times, and insisted they knew to a certainty that plenty of votes could be purchased at a shilling each, provided the money was backed by a proper exercise of the constitutional privilege of every employer, to discharge all his workmen who proved contumacious. Several Independents out of business, offered to negotiate these purchases, for a trifling commission, but they were all underbid by a distinguished patriot, who declared that such was his contempt for the sovereign people, he would do the business for nothing, as he could not consent to make money out of such a dirty business. It is said the negotiation was finally committed to this disinterested patriot, with strict injunctions not to raise the price of the market, and that an office will be immediately opened in Wall street for this purpose, at the sign of *Vivat Respublica*. We congratulate the poor people of this city on the prospect of at length becoming of some value in the eyes of those who represent "all the industry, wealth, and consideration of the community."—*Eve. Post*.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says it "most cordially approves" of the bill reported by Mr. Edmonds, prohibiting gradually, and within a period of eighteen months, the emitting or circulating bank notes below the denomination of five dollars; "but that it will not be allowed to pass." We shall see, Meanwhile, we predict, if it shall pass, that it will be assailed and misrepresented by this same Com. Adv.!—*Argus*.

THE MAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES' UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

A few sets of "The Man," from its commencement, may be had by those who apply soon.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The MECHANICS, ARTISANS, and other WORKING MEN, opposed to discharges from employment on account of political opinions, opposed to the Recharter of the United States Bank, and friendly to the measures of our worthy and respected President for restoring the Constitutional Currency, are invited to meet at TAMMANY HALL, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in order to meet and counteract the great efforts at present making by our would be Aristocracy to perpetuate one of the worst Monopolies that ever existed in our country.

THE PROPOSED STATE LOAN.

The joint committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the Message of the Governor recommending a State Loan, to enable the Banks of this State to undo much of the good that the "removal of the deposits" has done by driving Rag Money out of circulation, have reported *unanimously* in favor of the measure. The proposed Loan is to be *Six Millions of Dollars*, four of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of the city and two for other districts of the State. From present appearances, we infer that our Legislature have determined to carry this dangerous and unnecessary scheme into effect without first consulting the people otherwise than through the very equivocal medium of the party papers. Not having said all that we think on this subject, we take this opportunity of stating that we fully concur in the sentiments of what we have published upon it from other pens. (See first page.)

SPECIE.—The Roscoe has on board \$60,000. The Hibernia has \$70,000. The Pacific has an equal sum, the President from London has a larger amount, and several other vessels have more or less. A gentleman passenger in the Roscoe says a larger sum is in process of shipment than we are disposed to name at this time, when lies are so thick abroad that a great truth can hardly escape suspicion.—*Jour. of Com.*

The most frequent argument that we have met with, when contending against the paper money, is that, were the latter abolished, we should not have specie sufficient to carry on our business. Against this argument we have always contended, that as the paper went out of circulation the specie would come in; that the moment we might begin to want specie, it would come from abroad as readily as any other article in demand. And have we not contended for the truth? Since the hubbub about "the removal of the Deposites," and the want of confidence in the Rag Money Mills in consequence thereof, and the diminution of the amount of Rag Money in circulation in consequence of that want of confidence; since these events have occurred, have there not been numerous arrivals of specie from foreign countries and scarcely one departure?

And if the Rag Money has been diminished, have not the means of the Bankites to live without useful labor proportionably decreased? And if so, would not the total abolition of Rag Money compel them to resort to useful labor for a living? And if the Standing Army of Bankites were made to do their proper share of useful labor, would it not be unnecessary for others to do so much more than their share?

We like to put questions to the Rag Money men, which we know they would blush (those of them who are capable of blushing) to answer.

The Humdragon Meeting at Masonic Hall on Monday evening was a bumper. The Tories, with sorrow be it spoken, have always mustered enough forces, under some name or other, to fill Masonic Hall.

ANOTHER SUDDEN CONVERSION.—The Bank papers are making a great fuss because Dr. Magneven has, unexpectedly to the democracy, come out in favor of the Bank.

The Evening Post publishes some resolutions drawn up by the Doctor, only a few weeks ago, to be offered at a meeting in the Fourteenth Ward, which are decidedly *against* the Bank, and in favor of "the removal of the deposits!" The Bankites should know that none more heartily despise traitors than the Countrymen of the betrayed EMMETT.

The fourth Section of Title the seventh, part the first of the Act regulating Elections—first vol. of the Revised Statutes, page 149, is recommended to the consideration of the Republican Vigilance Committees of the several Wards. It is in the following words:

"If any person shall, by bribery, MENACE, or other corrupt means or device whatever, either DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, attempt to influence any Elector of this State in giving his vote or ballot, or to deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any Election within this State held pursuant to this chapter, and shall thereof be convicted, he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned according to the direction of the Court before which such conviction shall be had; such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor such imprisonment one year."

The Meetings of the Young Men and of the Clerks, at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, were well attended, and their proceedings were patriotic.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—During the gale on Saturday afternoon, a boat containing three persons, named John Waters, George Waters, his son, and Benjamin Rhodes, all residing at Manhattan Island, near the dry dock, was suddenly upset in Eastchester Bay: the unfortunate man clung to the boat, for nearly an hour, when the elder Waters becoming almost exhausted, undertook to swim ashore. Shortly afterwards a boat came and took the other two off, with whom they proceeded immediately to the land. They were unable to save John Waters, who expired on being brought to shore. The younger Waters was unable to return on Saturday, at which time his father's corpse was taken to his distracted family.—*Dem. Chron.*

BUTCHERS.—The Star says "some efforts should be made to enable them to understand the serious crisis of our public affairs." We should have supposed that the Bank presses would have had more tact about them than thus to insult a class of men whose influence and sound democratic principles and good judgement are second to none in the community. Make them understand the state of public affairs indeed!—wait but until the election, and the Butchers will convince you not only that they understand the "serious crisis of our public affairs," but also how to remedy them by opposing the Bank, its candidates and its hireling presses.—*Dem. Chron.*

James Mitchell, one of the Robbers of the schooner Wm. Penn, in the Delaware, near Newcastle, some months ago, and one of twelve who broke jail in Newcastle on Tuesday night last, was retaken in this city on Wednesday last, by Police Officer Nicholls, and safely secured till demanded by proper authorities. Twenty dollars each has been offered for their apprehension.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

Some days since, William Taylor and Abraham Houseman were examined before the Borough Court, at Norfolk, Va., under charge of the murder of Minors Cannon, and remanded for trial at the next Superior Court for that place. The Court is to sit in June next.

A resolution has been laid before the Senate of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Penrose, to authorise the Governor to institute a suit against Messrs. S. & M. Allen, for damages for non-fulfilment of the loan contract.

It is said that Shoemakers form the most numerous class of operatives in Canton; the number is estimated at about 25,000. Of Weavers there are about 15,000. Of Lapidaries there are upwards of 7,000. The Carpenters and Cabinet makers are estimated at 16,000. There are above 18,000 trading boats of different sizes which pass along the river from Canton to Whampoa. The tanka, or small boats in which people live, and which pay an annual fee to the police, are said to be upwards of 50,000.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, has brought London dates to Feb. 25, and Liverpool to the 26th.

It is now said that the war between the two Portuguese usurpers appears as far from its termination as ever. At the latest date, Miguel had a force of 3000 men within sight of Lisbon, a letter from which place says—"Miguel's troops stand by him. They are neither half fed nor half clothed. This is not less true than surprising. Miguel has nearly the whole country in his favor."

Striking evidence of the tenacity with which the British Whig Ministry stick to office is furnished by the following facts: In the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. Harvey for taking into consideration "each grant on the pension list," the measure was opposed by Ministers, and defeated by a majority of only 8: even this majority was mainly gained by the aid of Sir Robert Peel and the conservative members. Again, on a motion of the Marquis of Chandos, Feb. 21st, declaring that due regard should be paid to the distressed state of agriculture in any reduction of taxation which might be proposed, a long debate ensued, and the House having divided, the resolution of the Marquis of Chandos was negatived by a very small majority, the numbers being, for it, 202; against it, 206; majority, 4! And, on a motion of Sir E. Knatchbull respecting the inquiry into the conduct of Baron Smith as a Judge at Dublin, which, it was contended by the anti-ministerialists, was an unwarranted interference with the independence of Judges, the Ministers were left in a minority of 6, the numbers being, for the motion, 161; against it, 155. This decision was received with loud and continued cheering.

Lafayette was still indisposed. Much excitement existed in Paris in consequence of an order of the Police for closing the Theatres at 11 o'clock, which order, however, they had not yet dared to carry into execution.

The French ministry has been subjected to another mortification at the hands of the finance committee of the chamber. The army estimates have been cut down to 290,000 men in the teeth of the late declaration of Marshal Soult, that the honor of France could not be considered secure with a smaller force than 310,000.

The Paris papers contain accounts of the stoppage of the looms at Lyons. Up to the 16th, however, public tranquility had not been disturbed. The Mayor had issued a proclamation in which he declares his determination of supporting the laws, and of protecting all workmen from violence who may return to their work. The alarm was so great that many of the master manufacturers had fled from the city.

There was a serious riot in Marseilles, on the 12th, in consequence of a number of persons having sallied forth in the streets, crying Vive la Republique! A bas Louis Philippe! An encounter took place with the troops, in which several individuals were more or less wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The tumults at Marseilles have been suppressed, but those at Lyons still continue, while in Paris a considerable degree of agitation prevails.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The subject of conversation in every society in Paris, for the last few days, is the lamentable state of Lyons, where the workmen, without proceeding to acts of serious outrage, still evince a determination to hold out until their terms are granted, and above all display an organized system of combination, extending to various other manufacturing towns, which creates serious uneasiness.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The intelligence from Spain is of a very vague and meagre character. The Queen's ministers do not seem to be acting in the manner best adapted to promote the interests or secure tranquillity of the country. By the influence of Court intrigue it appears that Mina is prevented returning to Spain, and thus the country will be deprived not only of his services, but also of those of several other talented constitutionalists, who make their return to Spain contingent on that of Mina.

A new treaty between Russia and Turkey, very much in favor of the latter, was concluded at St. Petersburg on the 27th of January. By this treaty, the amount of the debt due by the Porte is very much diminished; part of the principalities of

Moldavia and Wallachia is given up at once to the Porte, and the remainder is to be given up on the execution of the conditions. The frontiers of Turkey on the side of Persia are to be considerably extended.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—The Shiel Comedy ended, as comedies invariably do, in a hearty shaking of hands, a superfluity of smiles, and in the reconciliation of all the parties concerned. It is singular enough that after the motion of Thursday last, which was carried by the united forces of Lord Althorp and Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel was next morning honorably acquitted. The Noble Lord and Mr. Hill both apologized to Mr. Shiel in the most ample terms, and the affair ended.

The whole country surrounding this city, within a circuit of fifty miles probably, was in a blaze, on Monday night last, at an early hour. The illumination extended through the counties of Limerick, Clare, Cork, and Tipperary, spreading with amazing rapidity at both sides of the Shannon. The mountains presented a most extraordinary spectacle. It is supposed the fires were first kindled in Tipperary for Mr. Shiel's acquittal, and the signal was instantly telegraphed and spread through the contiguous counties almost simultaneously.—*Lime. Chron.*

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The funds are rather flat today. The division against Ministers in House of Commons last week; and the prospect of a new interference being rendered necessary in the Dutch and Belgian question, have caused, it appears, some sensation in the country, and led to some considerable orders by this morning's post for the sale of stock.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Feb. 22.—There has been a most extraordinary excitement in the Consol and Foreign Markets since we last wrote. It has transpired within the last few days, that, in addition to the abundance of unemployed capital already in the market, the East India Company had offered to loan £1,000,000, for the space of six months, at the rate of 2 per cent.; a proof of the difficulty of obtaining employment for money. This caused a most decided advance in Consols, which went up yesterday to 91½ for the three per cents. Shortly before the close of business, however, the intelligence from Portugal, communicated exclusively here by the London Standard, led to the inference that Government would interfere in the quarrel, and the price fell to 90½. Today the depression has continued, and the last price was 90½.

ESCAPE OF A LION AND TIGRESS FROM WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE—FOUR LIVES LOST.—A melancholy accident occurred at Wombwell's menagerie, in consequence of the Lion Wallace and a large Tigress escaping from the caravan, at Worksworth, on Tuesday night last, on the way to New Haven fair. It appears that the drivers were putting the vans into the yard of the White Lion Inn, when a carriage, laden with timber, came in contact with the one in which the celebrated Lion Wallace, who contended with and defeated the dogs at Warwick, and a very large Tigress, were kept, and staved in the whole side of the vehicle. Every pains possible were taken to prevent the beasts obtaining their liberty, by repairing the van as well as circumstances would permit, and by closing the gates of the yard; but in the course of the night, the beasts, being by nature restless, by some means removed one of the broken panels, and succeeded in making their escape by the back yard into the fields, where the Tigress attacked a number of sheep, and killed three. The Lion finding himself at liberty, was by no means idle, but falling in with some cows belonging to Mr. Wilson, killed one and severely wounded two others. The bleating of the sheep, the lowing of the cows, and the roaring of the Lion, aroused the keepers and several of the inhabitants, when pursuit was made by the whole body, in order to kill or retake them. They first discovered the Lion about three or four fields distant, feeding on the cow which had fallen a victim to his irresistible fury. They immediately fronted him as well as their fears would admit, and several shots were fired, though contrary to the orders of the keeper, by which the Lion was severely wounded. The infuriated animal suddenly rushed upon a man who was at some distance from him, and before assistance could be rendered, he unfortunately killed him. He then dashed into a cowshed, where, by the well known voice of the keepers, and their able management, he was secured, and lodged in a place of safety without farther mischief. The party then went in pursuit of the Tigress, which had taken another direction, and had fallen in with some persons going to work in the brick-fields. The animal attacked a woman with a child in her arms, and a boy about eleven years of age, all of whom were killed before assistance arrived. On the party coming up they were horror struck at the spectacle. Every exertion was made to secure the animal; but it was not before she was so dangerously wounded as not to be expected to recover, that that object could be effected.—*Northampton Herald.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 29.

Some discussion arose between Messrs. Leigh, Benton, Gru dy, Tyler and Clayton, as to the course of action which it would become proper for the Executive to pursue in consequence of the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution disapproving the removal of the deposits. Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to consider and report to the Senate and the House respectively, what alteration, if any, are necessary to be made—

1. In the value of the gold coined at the mint of the United States; so as to check the exportation of that coin, and to restore it to circulation in the United States.

2. In the law, relative to foreign coins, so as to restore the gold and silver coin of foreign nations to their former circulation within the United States.

3. In the joint resolution of 1816 (for the better collection of the revenue) so as to exclude all bank notes, under twenty dollars, from revenue payments after a given period, and to make the revenue system of the United States instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small note circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the common currency of the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 29.

No business of importance was transacted.

POLICE OFFICE.

TUESDAY MORNING—Before Justice Wyman.

A young man was charged with taking nine sovereigns and some silver from a drunken man in a porter house; but it was proved that he took the money for the purpose of preserving it until the drunkard, who was his friend, should recover his senses. Honorably acquitted.

A drunken woman was also in limbo. She was so stupidly drunk last night that she could not tell her name, and so stale drunk this morning that she did not remember her name; moreover, she was so obstinately drunk that she would not have told her name had she been able—in short said the magistrate, she is a drunken woman; ergo, she must be obstinate. Remanded.

Mary Henwick found drunk under a stoop in Monroe street; heard snoring, and was aroused by a watchman. Mary said she was a woman of good repute; and the above circumstance was a splendid item in her reputation. Discharged on promise of going her way and sinning no more.

Thomas McGee, a painter in the Navy Yard, went to the Bowery Theatre to see the big bugs of Austria: fell in with a pavian nymph (Mary Kent, of 26 Anthony Street) and by way of filling up his time between the acts, cut a round hole in her satin frock about the size of a silver dollar, for which he will have to pay 20 dollars, the price of a new frock, for the young lady.

Thomas Williams, (about five feet nothing, all but an inch,) had no employment, and therefore wanted to "shake a leg" at the German ball last night. A powerful man, standing six feet without his shoes, prevented him; whereupon Tom gave him a "one o'clocker" between his eyes. Committed.—*Ecc. Trans.*

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

There was about 400 head of Beef Cattle in Market this day.—The quality somewhat inferior, but an improvement, both in demand and price, from the report of last week was noticed—several lots extra were taken at \$8, several do. good at \$7 to \$7½. Also several lots middling and fair from \$6 to \$6½ per cwt.

Sheep—About 1800 have been sold since last report—there was no material variation in demand or price noticed—some small lots selected extra were sold for \$6, several lots at \$4½ to \$5, several do. \$3½ to \$4. Also, several lots middling and fair qualities from \$2½ to \$3, a few small lots ordinary \$2 each.

Milk Cows—Extra qualities are in good demand, several sales of such noticed at \$35.—Other qualities from middling to good brought from \$2 to \$25 a \$28 each.

Pigs—A few lots sold at 4 cents per lb.

Hay—Sales noticed at 62 to 75 a 81 cents per cwt.

MARRIAGES.

At Schuylkill Haven, (Pa.) Mr. Joseph Coles, of New York, to Miss Sarah W. Potts, of Chester county.

DEATHS.

March 31, Thomas Hamilton, son of Josiah Rich, aged 8 months.

At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 16th, Henry B. Titus, formerly of this city, aged 34.

At the Island of Ascension, on the 11th of January, of the coast fever, Captain John G. Morriss, formerly of Boston, and late master of the schr. Honduras, of New York, in the 46th year of his age.

Deaths in this city last week 138—Consumption 21.

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from . . . \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit

WANTED—A Carrier, to distribute this paper in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 6 Thames street. mh29

A minister in a certain town not many miles from Dundee, some time since received a visit from an old friend whom he had not seen for a considerable time. It was evening, and the stranger had come from a distance; he was therefore invited to sup with the family, and, following the law of hospitality, was (contrary to the wishes, and in spite of the side winks and frowns of the minister's better half) pressed to stay with them all night. Before retiring to their separate places of rest, the worthy minister proposed family worship. His wife withdrew to get the Bible; and the stranger shortly after left the room to take off his shoes in the passage, that his feet might be eased after travel. He was in the act of stooping to effect his purpose, when the hostess, returning to the room, and mistaking in the uncertain light, the guest for her husband, raised the folio testament which she carried, and, making it alight on the cranium of the now prostrate stranger—"That's for garin' him stop a' night!" said the energetic gude wife, and walked into the apartment which they had just left. It is needless to say how the parties felt under the circumstances.

A Connecticut Jonathan, in taking a walk with his *dearest*, came to a toll bridge, when he, as honestly as he was wont to be, said after paying his toll, (which was one cent)—"Come, Suke, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shant have you after all."

ELONGATION.

To "elongate" the Bank, the bill
Was introduced, read and debated;
And as a proof of Webster's skill
The bill itself was "elongated." *Argus.*

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening. (Miss Charlotte Barnes,) ROMEO AND JULIET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Roscoe, Delano, Liverpool, Feb. 26, to Grinnell & Co.
Ship Birmingham, Patterson, 50 days from Liverpool.
Ship Medora, Pike, (of Newburyport,) from Havre 7th Feb.
Ship Garonne, Skiddy, Havre, 8th Feb. to C. Bolton.
Ship Eagle, Browne, Messina, 24th January.
Ship Havana, Correja, Havana, March 20.
Ship Calhoun, Spring, 6 days from Charleston.
Br. barque John Dennison, McKissock, Greenock, Feb. 23.
Dutch galliot Venilla, Cortwright, Rotterdam, Feb. 4.
Brig Trusty, Mills, 20 days from St. Johns, N. F.
Brig Perseverance, Slocum, Palermo, 61 days.
Fr. brig Antegoree, Seynot, Bordeaux, 60 days.
Brig Francis, Barstow, 13 days from Havana.
Schr James Hooper, Lockwood, 14 days from St. Barts.

CLEARED.

Ships Orpheus, Bursley, Liverpool; Mersey, Snow, Savannah; Black Warrior, Rogers, East Indies; Anson, Sinclair, Charleston.

PASSENGERS.

By the Roscoe, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Stagg and family, E. J. Coates, of Boston; B. H. Downing, of Liverpool; Mr. Lingham of London, J. Harris, C. Dittmar, E. Stainer, and S. Taylor, of New York; J. Dean, and master Eastwood Boston.

By the Garonne, from Havre—F. Griswold, of New York, J. J. Osborn, of do, Henry Thomas do, F. Bourcon, of France, and 18 in the steerage.

By the Havana, from Havana—G. Jones, lady, mother, child, and servant; J. Hammond, J. McDonald, A. Finley, H. Dammers, C. Evans, C. Andrews, A. Vicano, J. D. Paoli, D. Talvero.

By the John Dennison, from Greenock—Dr. McDowall, Messrs. Wm. Spence, R. McDezell, R. Cavage, P. P. Campbell, Geo. Wild, and 21 in the steerage.

By the Calhoun, from Charleston—Mr. Muller, lady and child, Mrs. Saulsbury, J. and E. Saulsbury, Dr. Saulsbury, Capt. L. Cate, Wm. Swift, W. A. Bull, S. Gowdey, J. M. Cahay, J. Muegh, P. Allen, P. H. Wildham, J. R. Pezz, and E. Shurman.

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